

## LOCKWOOD MUST ACCEPT LIMITED POWERS OR QUIT

Senate Follows Assembly in  
Refusing Extension of  
Committee's Scope.

HAMSTRUNG, HE SAYS

Insurance Companies Are  
Charged With Investing  
in Shaky Enterprises.

LUSK DEFENDS ACTION

Sufficient Authority Granted,  
He Says, Warning of An-  
other 'Armstrong' Case.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
New York, Feb. 15.

Senator Lockwood accused his associates in the Legislature to-day of "hamstringing" the housing investigation in New York city. After the Senator urged the pressing need of giving his committee added authority to complete its inquiry, the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 20, rejected a compromise resolution and adopted the report of the Finance Committee limiting the investigating powers.

Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for the committee, seems possessed with an insatiable desire to investigate insurance companies and banking institutions. Senator Lusk, majority leader, stated in defending the Senate's action.

Insurance companies which make all their money out of real estate in New York have been putting their reserves into Mexican oil, automobile and soap enterprises, Senator Lockwood informed the Senate. The funds of the public managed by these institutions are risked in shaky deals, he continued, and yet the corporations say they have no money for substantial real estate bonds. What the committee wants to show is why the companies go into such enterprises.

One of the most dangerous phases of the whole building situation in New York, Senator Walker said, is that big financial institutions will make loans only to favored builders, on the cost basis, with the result that competition is stifled and the cost of big building increased four times. The charge was corroborated by Mr. Lockwood, who said the committee could not show the true state of things under the restricted resolution adopted.

Extended to March, 1922.  
The Senate vote concludes action here. The Assembly already has adopted the amended resolution that was passed to-day. The committee must go ahead the best way it can or quit. Here is the added authority obtained by the committee as a result of its six weeks' fighting.

Power to extend its scope to office and loft buildings; authority to grant immunity to witnesses; and extension of power to inquire into "usages and practices of making real estate loans." The life of the committee is extended to March 1, 1922, and \$75,000 is appropriated for its expenses. The investigation may continue for several months after the Legislature adjourns.

Senator Lockwood brought the subject before the House by moving to amend the report of the Finance Committee, which had recommended adoption of the stings resolution.

"We have no intention of riding horse-back," Senator Lockwood said. "We are not running amuck. We know that life and fire insurance companies and savings banks are not investing a fair proportion of their funds in real estate securities, and we want to show the reason they are not, so that we can create a better money market for real estate. That is the stimulus real estate needs. The fire companies are the worst shirkers. They have been putting their

money into automobile and industrial stocks and have stood far greater losses than they would have in real estate.

"We have had to fight eight injunctions, but we won because we could show we had undisputed authority. If there is a dispute about our authority we shall be hampered at every step. You are hamstringing us because you know we cannot do anything after this session adjourns until it meets again next year."

Senator Walker inquired whether it was a fact that what the committee wanted to do was to inquire into the practice of financial institutions to restrict loans to certain builders, and Mr. Lockwood said that was precisely the case.

Lusk Assails Untermyer.  
"If our committee has not the confidence of the Legislature why don't you name a new committee?" Mr. Lockwood taunted, looking at the majority leader.

"Those who are opposing us are taking counsel of their fears rather than their reason."

The Legislature has no desire to restrict the committee or block the inquiry, Senator Lusk said, and explained that the opinion of the leaders was that Mr. Lockwood has all the authority needed to go through with the inquiry. He reviewed the original resolution as presented by the committee and the amended resolution agreed upon by the leaders.

"The only thing cut out is the provision for a collateral inquiry," Mr. Lusk said. "The committee, the leaders of both houses and the Assembly have concurred that the committee should not start out on a new inquiry."

"For some reason not explained the eminent counsel for the committee seems to have a deep and insatiable desire to investigate certain financial interests. We must adhere to a policy of holding committees sent out to investigate the subject assigned them. They cannot be allowed to start out on collateral queries. We do not want to launch another Armstrong investigation covering banks and insurance companies."

"The information we want is not so much what the companies have done with their investments as why they have done it," Mr. Lockwood interrupted. "Why have corporations which make their money out of New York building preferred to go into Mexican petroleum, Procter-Gamble soap, Springfield tires and other stocks which have declined?"

"Isn't it because there are bigger returns from those investments?" Senator Buringame asked.

"The reverse is true," Mr. Lockwood said.

ROSALSKY SPEAKS FOR  
DRASTIC CRIME BILLS

Judge Nott Also Urges More  
Severe Penalties.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
New York, Feb. 15.

A hearing on a series of crime wave bills before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day brought to Albany Judges Otto Rosalsky and Alfred Nott of the New York County Court of General Sessions. The bills, which were introduced by Assemblyman Sol Ullman, provide more drastic punishment for felonies. Judge Rosalsky held that they were necessary in view of the present crime conditions.

"Prior to 1922," the Judge said, "all convictions for felony were subject to minimum and maximum sentences. The product of a later day, has been one of the factors mainly responsible for the increase in crime, and because of the fact that the criminal nearly always has it in his mind that he will escape with a comparatively light sentence if caught."

Judge Rosalsky complimented Gov. Miller on his declaration that he will not interfere with the sentence of prisoners unless new evidence has been presented that has not been considered by the courts.

Another crime wave bill requires second hand dealers of mechanics' tools to give to the police description of tools bought from them, as well as of their clients. It puts these dealers in the same class with pawnbrokers.

VETOES DRAINAGE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An act providing for the drainage of lands of the five civilized tribes of Indians in Oklahoma was vetoed to-day by President Wilson.

His judgment that the measure would reduce the number of safeguards thrown around the Indians' property.

## BRINDELL APPEALS AND ASKS FOR BAIL

Bills Against Three Supply  
Men Who Defied Untermyer  
Are Dismissed.

HETTRICK TRIAL GOES ON

Testimony Implicates His Co-  
defendants, Labor Men, in  
Code of Practice.

Through the testimony of several master plumbers Henry L. Stimson and Kenneth M. Spence, special prosecutors, endeavored to show yesterday that John T. Hettrick planned conditions whereby he would be able to dictate the bidding on all contracts for plumbing work in and about this city, and that Herbert Smith, William H. Chapman and William J. Doran, who are on trial with him in the Supreme Court, worked vigorously to aid him.

While the trial was in progress Justice John V. McAvoy dismissed indictments filed against John A. Philbrick, Joseph Penny and Wright D. Goss, members of the Builders Supply Bureau, for refusal to answer questions put by Samuel Untermyer before the Lockwood legislative committee. Justice McAvoy held that since no immunity was extended to these men they only exercised their constitutional right in refusing to answer.

"The questions propounded," he said, "were such as might disclose the source from which, or the means by which, evidence of the commission of a crime, or of the defendants' connection with it, might be obtained or made effectual for their conviction without using their answers as against themselves." All three men are named in other indictments charging violation of the State anti-trust laws.

Bail Asked for Brindell.

Justice John Ford, in Special Term Part II, on application of Martin W. Littleton, signed an order directing the prosecutors to show cause why Robert F. Brindell, convicted of extortion and sentenced to serve from five to ten years, should not be released on bail upon a certificate of reasonable doubt. This order is returnable before Justice Nathan Blair to-morrow morning.

Much of the testimony introduced yesterday in Hettrick's trial related to the adoption by the Master Plumbers Association of Manhattan and the Journeymen Plumbers union of a "code of practice" of their own, under which the employers agreed to hire none but members of the union and the union members agreed to work for none but members of the association.

Frank Scanlon, an officer of the Robert J. Byrne Company, told of a meeting in Hettrick's office, at 155 Broadway, at which Hettrick had endeavored to talk the master plumbers into enlisting in his plan for the regulation of bidding. Several of the master plumbers left the office while Hettrick was talking, the witness testified, and the organizer said, "Never mind, we'll get those fellows yet."

Labor Union Men at Meeting.

Mr. Scanlon testified that Chapman and Doran, walking delegate and president of the Journeymen plumbers union, attended this meeting, and that Doran told a group of the employers that he intended to back the Hettrick programme. He had gone there, Mr. Scanlon said, on the suggestion of Doran, who had called him on the telephone, and said that it would be a "good thing" for him to attend.

Walker S. Wingate, vice-president of the Caldwell-Wingate Company, told how some work at 42 and 51 Broadway had been given to the firm of Hemlin & Smith of which the defendant Smith is a member, at \$16,275, because they were lowest bidders for it. It appeared that the Alexander Bryant Company had originally expressed itself as willing to do the work for \$13,750, but that Hettrick had forced them to raise their bid to \$16,750, so that it would be above the sum asked by Hemlin & Smith.

If you are looking for a position or to better your present position, see not to last day for Help Wanted and Employment Agency ads.—J.E.

## CIVIL SERVICE BOARD FIGHTS WAR VETS' BILL

Big Delegations Appear to  
Urge Preference Measure.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
New York, Feb. 15.

Preference in civil service for world war veterans, as provided in the Martin proposed constitutional amendment, was opposed to-day before the Assembly Judiciary Committee by representatives of civil service organizations and police and fire departments.

They maintained such a law would impair police and fire departments because of the high age at which veterans might enter the service in years to come. It would result in breaking down the pension systems, it was contended, because men advanced in years on entering the service could retire in a comparatively short time. The State Civil Service Commission opposed the measure on the ground that it would discourage civil service employees seeking promotion and discrimination against women.

A big delegation of world war and other veteran organizations appeared for the bill.

Senator C. E. Smith of New York introduced a bill to-day which would give preference to the world war veterans now on the New York city police force for the next examination. The bill also gives to men who served as patrolmen before going to war and got commissions in the service the right to get a rank corresponding to that they held in the war.

DUNNIGAN SEATED  
AS BRONX SENATOR

Recount Shows He Defeated  
George H. Taylor.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
New York, Feb. 15.

John J. Dunnigan, Democrat, was seated to-day as a member of the Senate from the Twenty-third District in the Bronx in place of George H. Taylor, Republican, who previously had been declared elected and who had taken the seat with the convening of the Legislature in January. Mr. Dunnigan, who had been a member of the Senate for several years, contested the election and the ballots were recounted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The committee, composed of five Republicans and two Democrats, unanimously reported to the Senate to-day that it had found that Mr. Dunnigan had been elected by a small majority.

Mr. Taylor tried to have action on the report put off for a week on the ground that he wished to present affidavits, discovered since the committee finished its investigation. His motion was beaten by a vote of 25 to 12. The report was then unanimously adopted, and by resolution offered by Senator Meyer, chairman of the committee, Mr. Dunnigan was declared seated, although he was not present. Mr. Taylor immediately left his seat and took the next train for New York.

FOREIGN BANKERS' BILL  
OPPOSED BY GERARD

Would Place Them Under  
Supervision of the State.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
New York, Feb. 15.

James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, opposed the Steinberg foreign bankers' bill at a hearing today before the Joint Senate and Assembly Committees on Banking. The bill would give to foreign banks the right to transact business in New York the same as State banks, but with certain restrictions. Mr. Gerard said that it would encourage foreign banks to transfer deposits to their European headquarters.

Stuart Browne, for the United Real Estate Owners, favored the bill. He said the objection of Mr. Gerard could be met with an amendment requiring foreign banks to invest their American deposits in American securities.

Assemblyman Steinberg said the bill would help the business interests of the entire country and not interfere with American banking because of its restrictions.

## 202 CANCER CURES WITH STATE RADIUM

Legislature's \$250,000 Pur-  
chase Shows Good Results,  
Dr. Hayford Reports.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD,  
Buffalo, Feb. 15.—Dr. Harvey R.

Hayford, director of the Gratiwick Laboratory, sent his annual report to the Legislature to-day covering laboratory and clinical work. He declares that cases of cancer have been successfully treated with radium obtained by the Legislature's appropriation of \$250,000. Of 537 cases treated, many apparently hopeless, 358 showed marked improvement or could be classed as clinically well, said the report, which continued:

"The group of cured cases numbers 202, and some of the cases reported as improved will undoubtedly prove to be permanently cured."

"Since the larger amount of radium has been available, we have noted many striking cases of marked improvement and complete disappearance of the lesion. The immediate result of treatment with radium is in many instances astounding. At any time one can now see in the dispensary numbers of cases returning for examination, many of them advanced cases beyond help by any other means, from whom all visible traces of the disease have disappeared."

In all of the cases wherein cures have been effected the cancer sufferer underwent treatment before the disease was in the advanced stages, when little more than palliative treatment could be given. The effectiveness of the treatment at the laboratory, Dr. Hayford says, is because of sufficient radium and improved technique in its application.

The laboratory will install soon an X-ray apparatus that will have a penetrative power greater than any used heretofore, the development of Prof. William Duane of Harvard University. This will be made possible by a voltage of between 200,000 and 400,000. The X-ray will be used in conjunction with the radium treatment.

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Hudson Seal Coats, 36 inches long, wonderful skunk collar and cuffs.	Originally 550.00. Now	295.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, with skunk collar and cuffs.	Originally 750.00. Now	375.00
Taupe or Kolinsky Dyed Squirrel Coats, 36 inches long.	Originally 550.00. Now	295.00
Natural Squirrel Coats, beautiful quality skins.	Originally 675.00. Now	395.00
Natural Squirrel Wraps, 45 inches long, very choice quality skins.	Originally 1150.00. Now	575.00
Near Seal Coats, very choice quality skins, skunk or beaver collars and cuffs.	Originally 350.00. Now	195.00
Near Seal Coats, Sports Model, skunk or self collars and cuffs.	Originally 285.00. Now	145.00
Marmot Coats, 36 inches long, belted model.	Originally 185.00. Now	95.00

Eastern Mink Wrap Originally 4950.00 Now 2150.00	Eastern Mink Dolman Originally 3950.00 Now 1950.00	Choice Mink Coat Originally 2950.00 Now 1550.00
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